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USTILAGO punctata Clinton n. sp. on Polygonum newberryi. N. A. Flora, 7:23. 4 Oct. 1906.

USTILAGO rickerii Clinton n. sp. on Panicum paspaloides. [Cuba.] N. A. Flora, 7:11. 4 Oct. 1906.

VIOLA (canadensis?), host to Puccinia ornatula Holway n. sp. [B. C.] Holway's N. A. Uredin. 1:67. 10 May 1907.

WILSON, Guy West. Melanospora parasitica. [Notes and Synonomy.] Torryea, 7:57-9. March 1907.

WILSON, Guy West, and Seaver Fred. Jay. Ascomycetes and Lower Fungi [notes on exsiccati, 25 nos.] Jour. Mycol. 13:48-52. Mar. 1907.

WINSLOW, C. E. A. and Rogers Anne F. Generic characters in the Coccaceae. [Abstract.] Science N. S. 25:813-4. 24 May, 1907.

WOOD, Anna K, see *Shear, C. L. and* . . . .

XYLOMA andromedae-ligustrinae Schw., *syn. of Rhytisma andromedae-ligustrinae q. v.*

ZONATION in Artificial Cultures of Cephalothecium and other Fungi. George Grant Hedgcock. An. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gar. 1906, 17:115-7. Pl. 13-16. 27 Sept. 1906.

ZYGODESMUS avellaneus Sacc. n. sp. in cortice emortuo Pruni serotinae. Jour. Mycol. 14:48. Mar. 1907.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXVI.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Bommer, E., et Rousseau, M., Mmes.

In the Rapports scientifiques of Résultats du voyage du S. V. Belgica en 1897-9, Expedition Antarctique Belge, we find under the title of "Champignons by the above authors, the following, collected in Terre de Feu, with descriptions and localities; Lycogala miniatum Pers.; Sarcoscypha racovitzae Bomm. et Rouss., Belonium graminis (Desm.) Sacc.; Mollisia riparia Sacc.; Cyttaria darwinii Berk.; Lophodermium arundinaceum Chev.; Lembosia drymidis Lév.; Podocrea deformans Bomm. et Rouss.; Chaetomium comatum Fr.; Puccinia cingens Bomm. et Rouss.; Aecidium jacobsthallii henrici Magnus; Exidia rubra Bomm. et Rouss.; Tremella mesenterica Retz; Trametes albido-rosea Bomm. et Rouss.; Flammula inconspicua Bomm. et Rouss.; Omphalia stella Bomm. et Rouss; Chalara cyttariae Bomm. et Rouss.; Cladosporium herbarum (Pers.) Lk.; Macrosporium commune Rab.; Sclerotium antarcticum Bomm. et Rouss.; Sclerotium (Myxomycetis?)

Orton, W. A.

The annual summary of "Plant Diseases in 1906" occupies eight closely printed pages in the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1906.

Sheldon, John L.

In a short article relative to "The Taxonomy of a Leaf -Spot Fungus of the Apple and other Fruit Trees," it is pointed out that the spores are not hyaline, not *slightly* smoky but considerably smoky, even approaching olive-brown. Hence, Phyllosticta pirina Sacc. is transferred to the genus Coniothyrium — **C. pirina (Sacc.) Sheldon n. n.** See Torreya, July, 1907.

Overton, James Bertram.

This excellent piece of work — "The Morphology of the Ascocarp and Spore-formation in the many-spored Asci of Thecotheus pelletieri" — published in the Botanical Gazette, December 1906, could not be adequately sketched in a single paragraph even of considerable length. Copious literature is cited and discussed, then the work on Thecotheus, a Discomycete (Ascobolaceae) is outlined, and illustrated by two lithographic plates. This fungus has a fruit-body formed from several ascogonia (being a compound apothecium). The asci arise, says the author, from the subterminal cells of the recurved tips of the ascogenous hyphae which cells are binucleate; and the ascus nucleus is formed by the fusion of these two primary ascus nuclei. The ascus nucleus divides by triple division — and finally 32 free nuclei are formed in the ascus. Spore delimitation follows the process described by Harper; each spore is uninucleate.

Durand, Elias J.

Dr. Durand gives a brief account in the Journal of Mycolology, July 1907, of "The Mycological Writings of Theodor Holmskjold and their relation to Persoon's Commentatio." His points are that Holmskjold's text has appeared in four forms: (1) as a privately distributed folio volume with plates, 1790; (2) as a contribution to Usteri's Annalen without plates, 1795; (3) as a volume edited by Persoon without plates, 1797; (4) as a volume of "Beata ruris, Fungis danicis a Theodoro Holmskjold impensa", with plates, 1799. Persoon's Commentatio appeared first in his edition of Holmskjold, 1797, and in the same year as a reprint from the last with a modified title and slightly modified text.

Sumstine, David R.

A description of "Polyporus Pennsylvanicus Sp. Nov." is given in the July No. of the Journal of Mycology. The plant is related to P. polyporus, P. arcularius, P. elegans, and P. lentus.

Sheldon, John L.

Diseased plants in the greenhouse of the West Virginia Experiment Station harbored a Gloeosporium, from which pure cultures were made and subjected to critical study. Perithecia appeared containing slender paraphyses and club-shaped asci with hyaline single-celled spores. The name given is Physalospora Dracaenae Sheldon n. sp. See "A Study of the Leaf-Tip Blight of Dracaena Fragrans," in the Journal of Mycology, July 1907.

Christman, A. H.

In the 15th volume of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, "The Nature and Development of the Primary Uredospore" is discussed and illustrated with a page of figures. The author says "The hyphae of the primary uredospores differ from those that produce the later uredospores, in that they apparently also produce spermatia while those of the secondary uredospores do not. In structure, too, there is a difference. "Those hyphae associated with the spermatia, in every case that I have observed, are composed of uninucleated cells, while the mycelial cells of stages unaccompanied by spermatia have regularly two more compact and smaller nuclei." The development of the cells preparatory to fusion is sketched. "The cells fusing are, as far as can be seen, *equal,* and the process is, at least apparently, a *fusion of equal gametes,* rather than the fertilization of an egg by the entrance of a nucleus from some other cell." The fusion cell is therefore practically, at least, a zygospore — but the reader must refer to the article to follow the argument.

Spaulding, Perley.

A brief account is given, Science, August 16 (1907), of "A Blight Disease of Young Conifers," due to a species of Pestalozzia — here proven for the first time in America to be a true parasite, as hitherto known in Europe. It occurred on two-year-old seedlings of Pinus ponderosa and P. divaricata in a conifer nursery in Nebraska. The disease is characterized by a gradual dying back of the needles from the tip to the base, thence into the stem, finally killing the tree. Pure cultures and successful inoculations on Pinus ponderosa were made. It is recommended to remove the diseased trees and spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Journal Royal Horticultural Society, Vol. XXX, 1906.

In this volume there were published two mycological articles by Ernest S. Salmon, namely, "On the American Mildew and the need for Legislation;" and "On a Fungus Disease of the Cherry Laurel," (Prunus laurocerasus L.).

Journal Royal Agricultural Society, Vol. 67, 1906.

In the "Annual Report for 1906 of the Consulting Botanist," William Carruthers, a short popular account is given of a few diseases of plants, as Pear rust (Gymnosporangium sabinae Dicks), and the American Gooseberry Mildew (Sphaerotheca mors-uvae Berk.).

Peck, Charles H.

In the "Report of the State Botanist 1906," which is Bulletin 116, Botany 10, New York State Museum, published July 1907, we find the usual plan of these valuable annual accounts. About two dozen species of Mushrooms are described and several new names are given. Eleven species of edible Fungi are described and illustrated by colored plates. A monograph is given of the New York species of Hygrophorus, and of Russula. These are accompanied with full clear keys, making them very useful to those who wish to study our Agarics. It would require small addition to extend the range and include all species in the Eastern United States; we hope to see these studies of Agaricaeace from year to year until all the genera are presented.

Sheldon, John L.

In an article in Science, August 9, 1907, this author states that he has been, during the past four years, collecting specimens of Apple leaves and fruits having spots on them caused by fungi. The fungus here discussed is Phyllosticta solitaria E. & E., found on leaves also of the crab-apple. Then it was found on the petioles of the common and the crab-apple, also on yearling and older branches. This disease has been called "fruit-blotch," "apple-blotch," "dry-rot," etc.

Heald, F. D.

In Science, for August 16, 1907, some observations on "Gymnosporangium macropus," as to the time of infection, were made in Nebraska, 1906 and 1907; concluding that two explanations suggest themselves: "(1) The fungus is either perennial in the cedar, or, (2) The aecidiospores of one season produce the cedar apples which appear in June of the next year and reach maturity in the autumn." Though there is some evidence of the perennial character of the fungus, the observer thinks his second explanation the more probable.

Bioletti, Frederic T.

In a Bulletin (186) of the California Agricultural Experiment Station, February 1907, we find an account of the "Oidium or Powdery Mildew of the vine,"—a description of the disease (Uncinula spiralis) and results of spraying. Of the four most serious fungous disease — Peronospora, Black Rot, Anthracnose and Powdery Mildew (or Oidium) — the last only is found in California. Anthracnose is a native of Europe, but the others originated on the wild vines of the eastern and central parts of the United States. The dryness of our climate [says the author] is undoubtedly the cause of our immunity to Peronospora, Anthracnose, and Black Rot, and while Oidium requires less moisture than these diseases for its development, it spreads more rapidly and is more difficult to control in a moist atmosphere than a dry one."

Rea, Carleton.

Based mainly on the characters of the exoperidium it is told in plain language "How to distinguish the species of British Lycoperda in the field," in a pamphlet of four pages, issued by the British Mycological Society, October 1906. The author suggests that George Massee's division of the species into those with rough spores and those with smooth spores is scarcely apropos — and commends Von Bembeke's sections, Asterosporae and Subasterosporae. He disagrees also with C. G. Lloyd's defiinition of Calvatia and Bovistella.

Thom, Charles.

The subject of "Fungi in Cheese Ripening" is discussed at length, as based on the investigation of this author, particularly of Camembert cheese and Roquefort cheese. Penicillium camemberti Thom (nomen novum) and Penicillum roqueforti Thom (novem novum) are technically described; and Oidium or Oospora lactis, a cosmopolitan organism, also occupies a conspicuous place in the report.

Schrenk, Herman von, and Hedgcock, George G.

Some experiments to determine whether by wrapping grafts it would be possible to reduce the number of apple trees affected with crown-gall, are reported in Bulletin 100 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. Some of the points in the summary are that the disease usually apears at or near the union of the scion and root piece and it is recommended that apple grafts be wrapped with cloth or rubber.